



BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF LORD CAMPBELL

A Hail Storm in North Carolina.

DESTRUCTION TO CROPS.

Earthquake in Switzerland.

HALIFAX, May 4.

Lord Walter Campbell (son of the Duke of Argyll) has died of fever in South Africa.

Hail fell, in North Carolina, to the depth of eight inches in thirty seconds, causing immense destruction to crops.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in Switzerland.

The Emperor of Germany has opened an exhibition of appliances for the prevention of accidents.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—cattle horses..... J & W Pitts
Paper patterns..... Garrett Byrne
Mails for Great Britain..... see advt
New music books..... J F Chisholm
Strayed—a cow..... see advt
Potatoes..... Clift, Wood & Co
Hardware, cutlery, &c..... At Woods's
Felt hats..... O'Flaherty & MacGregor
\$1.00 soap..... Clift, Wood & Co

AUCTION SALES.

On WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock.

ON THE WHARF OF

J. & W. Pitts.

2 handsome Carriage Horses,

may 4

To Satisfy a Mortgage.

A new and very comfortable Cottage, situate at Topsail—"Newfoundland's" favorite watering place—for sale by Public Auction.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises at Topsail, all that Land Lawn and Garden, together with the new Cottage thereon, belonging to the Estate of Wm Smith, formerly of Topsail, Southshore of Conception Bay, in the island of Newfoundland, but at present of the Province of Nova Scotia. The property has a very convenient situation in the pretty Village of Topsail, and the view from the premises is far reaching and exceedingly pleasing. The building contains two parlors and ten bedrooms, kitchen and pantry, cellars and other conveniences which can be seen on inspection. There is a fine Lawn for the accommodation and pleasure of summer boarders, and the well known beach, for sea bathing, is only one minute's walk from the premises. The Fruit-garden is one of the finest in the Village, well stocked with a variety of prolific and healthy Trees. The property will be sold without reserve. For further particulars apply to

T. W. SPRY,
At his Real Est. Ex. Water-st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATTERNS!

Use the New York Domestic Fashion Company's

PAPER PATTERNS

of ladies', gentlemen & children's clothing.

They are the best fitting patterns published. Complete stock on hand and latest patterns by every mail. Illustrated catalogues and monthly sheets FREE to pattern buyers.

GARRETT BYRNE,
opp. Post Office,
Agent for the New York Domestic Fashion Co's.
Paper Patterns. may 4, 11w, fp

Mails per ss Aurora

GREAT BRITAIN

Will close on WEDNESDAY next, 8th May, at 11.30 a.m.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster Gen.

New and Popular Music Books!

(CASH PRICE, 27 CENTS.)

MOHAWK MINSTRELS' Magazines.
Nos. 57 to 59—New Nos. 1 Also in stock, Nos. 1 to 50; The World's Minstrels Books, 2 to 8; Sheard's Christy Minstrels' Annuals, Dances, etc.; The Cavendish Music Books—various Nos.; The Songs of Ireland—by Hutton & Molloy—cloth, gilt, \$1.00; Moore's National Airs—by Sir J. Stevenson—cloth, gilt, \$1.50; Irish Melodies—by Sir J. Stevenson—cloth, gilt, \$2.00; The Christy Minstrel Song Books, (in one vol.) 179 Songs, with Choruses, etc. \$1.80; Piano Folio, (vols. 1, 2 and 3) 50 cents each; Pearls of Vocal Music, 60 cts; Minstrel Folio, 50 cents; Song Folio, (vols. 1 and 2) 60 cents; J. L. Molloy's Album of Songs, 30 cents; The Parlor Organ Folio, 50 cents; The Magnet (208 pages) Vocal Gems, 60 cents; Dance Folio, (vols. 1 and 2) 50 cents each; Children's Folio, 50 cents; Children's Songs, 25 cents, and various others.

may 4

J. F. CHISHOLM.

New Advertisements.

AT WOODS'S HARDWARE

(We make the selection and cost of our goods a matter of personal study, and sell at the smallest margin of profit.)

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Putty, Roofing Pitch, Tar, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, Carpet Paper, Cots, Bedsteads, Holloware, Step-Ladders, Woodenware, Brooms, Baskets, Glassware, Coal-vases, Fire-brasses, &c. Lamps, Fancy Tacks, Electroplated-ware, TROUTING GEAR, Whips, Wire-netting, Digging-forks, Rakes, &c., Ladies' Garden Sets, &c.

TIMOTHY HAY SEED, &c.

GUNS and gunning MATERIAL we have made a specialty of. Call and see catalogues direct from the manufacturer. may 4, fp

KEEP THE HEAD COOL!

—AND WEAR ONLY—

Our Famous 3-Ounce Hats.

With Patent Ventilators.

O'FLAHERTY & MACGREGOR.

Rubber

Rubber Hose, 4-in.; Cotton Covered Rubber Hose, 4-in., in 25-foot and 50-foot lengths; Iron-clad Hose, 4-in., 50-ft. lengths.



Hose!

Hose Couplings and Hose Pipes, Sprinklers, Bands, Menders, &c., Raw Hide Belt Lacing, Rubber Mats, &c.

250 Bedsteads, Children's Cots and Stretchers.

(\$2.40 to \$4.00 each.)

JAPANNED AND BRASS BIRD CAGES.

Woodenware! - Glassware!

Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Walker's Patent Logs, Barometers, Mathematical Instruments, Dividers, Parallel Rules, Japanned Side Lights, Etc.

LIBRARY AND PIANO LAMPS.

Brass and Iron Chandeliers, Library Lamps, Bracket Lamps, Hall Lamps, Mammoth Rochester Lamps, Floor or Piano Lamps, Large Colored Shades and Holders for Piano Lamps, Duplex and other Burners, &c.

J. H. MARTIN & CO.

The Standard Marble Works

No. 287 New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Subscriber

wishes to invite the public to inspect his large and very excellent stock of

HEADSTONES,

Monuments,



TOMBS

Mantelpieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer.

Cement and Plaster for sale. may 1, 2m, wsf, fp

JAMES MCINTYRE.

MRS. MITCHELL

No. 189 Water Street.

Has lately received, and now open for inspection, her usual SPRING SUPPLY of Newest and most Fashionable Goods, in all Departments. The Stock has been personally selected with great care, and she feels confident that for quality and style it is not surpassed in the City. Outport orders solicited. ap 30, t, h, s, fp

Builders' SUPPLY Store!

Just received, by steamship "Nova Scotian."

A Large Shipment of Noble & Hoare's

CARRIAGE & HOUSE VARNISHES.

WM. CAMPBELL.

april 30, fp

New Advertisements.

Prints, Sateens, &c

(NEWEST DESIGN.)

241, WATER STREET, 241.

GOODFELLOW & CO. are now showing A PRETTY RANGE of SUMMER DRESSES, in self-colors and stripes, newest shades; the latest designs in Prints and Sateens, Oatmeal and Canvas Cloths.

Moire and Brocaded Silks—all colors—to match material.

Our Customers can rely on having the newest designs, as the goods are all of this Season's importation. may 2, th, e, t

GOODFELLOW & CO.

Important - to - Fishermen!

Without Good Lines & Hooks--No Fish.

To prove that our Lines, Twines, and Hooks are of the VERY BEST quality, we give a guarantee with all Fishing Tackle purchased in our Establishment.

M. MONROE - WATER-ST.

Potatoes and Oats.

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

1800 bushels Potatoes
984 bushels Heavy Black Oats
20 bushels Turnips.
may 3 ex Athia from Charlottetown, PEI

Dories Dories

—FOR SALE BY—

J., J. & L. FURLONG.

Choice Irish Potatoes.

Celebrated "Magnum Bonum" Brand.
FOR SALE.

A small cargo of Choice Irish Potatoes, now due per English schr. Ocean Pet from Ireland. These potatoes have been specially selected for seed purposes, and are spoken of very highly. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Orders booked by W. H. MARE, SON & CO., Brokers. ap 12, fp, tf

POTATOES & OATS.

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,

1986 bushels Heavy Black Oats
2112 bushels Seed Potatoes—consisting of Adelaide and Burpee—best quality seed.
Also, 160 bushels Turnips—ex sch Lady Franklin from Charlottetown, PEI may 3

POST OFFICE NOTICE

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 6th day of May, Mails will be despatched for Salmonier and St. Mary's (Monday and Thursday mornings), closing at 9 o'clock. For Petty Harbor, Bay Bulls, Witless Bay, Mobile, Toads Cove, Cape Broyle, Caplin Bay, Ferryland and Renews (Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings), closing at 9 o'clock.

General Post Office, St. John's, April 30th, '90, 10i, fp

Notice to Lumbermen, Mill-Owners.

THE ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL COUNCIL hereby give notice that sealed tenders will be received up till noon on MONDAY, 3rd JUNE next, for the supply of Spruce or Fir Blocks, suitable for side walks—each block to be six inches long, four inches thick, and not less than six inches deep. The blocks must be gauged accurately to six inches in depth and of sound quality. All subject to the Council's approval. Tenders to be made specifying price per M. and in quantities of from ten thousand to fifty thousand blocks, delivered at St. John's. Each tender to be addressed "Tender for Blocks." (By order.) P. W. KELLY, Secretary.

The Municipal Offices, Duckworth-street, 29th April, 1890.—10i, fp.

Seed Potatoes, &c.

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,

343 bags Seed Potatoes
484 bags Seed Oats.
may 3 ex ss William from PEI

On Sale by Shea & Co.

250 BLS. HEAVY MESS PORK—new

400 brls Choice Supers Flour—various brands

500 brls Choice Sup. Ex. 'Diamond' do. may 2, 3i, f

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars. may 4

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE

By SHEA & CO.

Just Landed, ex steamer Polino, FIFTY PACKAGES

Choice Cream'ry Butter

BY W. & G. RENDELL

700 bushels Heavy BLACK Oats.

50 bags (2 bushels each) Heavy Black Oats
50 bags Bran; 100 bags Indian Corn
25 bags (4 cwt. each) Calf Meal
15 tons Prime Canadian Hay.

20 brls Seed Potatoes. ap 18, 2w, fp, t, h, s

Clover Hayséed, 15 cents per lb. CLIFT, WOOD & CO

CARD.

A. L. C. BERTEAU,
Solicitor.

Office, Gregory's Lane. (Heretofore occupied by late J. J. MILLEY, Esq.) ap 15, 1m, f, s

House to Let.

TO LET, IN MAXE TERRACE, that dwelling-house lately occupied by Mrs. W. PARKER, possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN CANTWELL, 253 Water Street. may 2, 3i, f

BEAUTY OF HEBRON Potatoes

ex sch. Azalea.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO. may 4

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A General servant, one who understands cooking preferred. Apply to Mrs. J. T. O'MARA, Musgrave Terrace. may 3, 3i, f

STRAYED—ON TUESDAY last from the South Side, a large Red Cow. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at COLONIST office. may 4, 3i, f

Saws Filed & SetAt P. HAGERTY'S,
mar20,1m No. 15, Queen Street.**American RUSSETS.**{ Now Landing, ex Maud }
{ Carter, and for sale by }**CLIFT, WOOD & CO.**25 barrels Selected Apples—Russets.
april15**\$1.00****OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap** is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.
may1**CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.**

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonara. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonara, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situated in the Town of Carbonara, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situated on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water-street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre. Further particulars on application to
T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker.
jan26**FOR SALE.****THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL** that conveniently situated Fishing Premises, formerly the Property of the late NICHOLAS KELLY-GREW, consisting of Flake, Garden and Ground, suitable for Banking business, situated at the bend, Southside Colley's Point, Bay Roberts. For particulars apply to
THOMAS S. CALPIN,
Bay Roberts.
mar15,4w**GILLETT'S POWDERED LYE**
99 PER CENT
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses.
A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.**Minard's Liniment.****MINARD'S LINIMENT**
"KING OF PAIN"
CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Scalds, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Gout, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, &c. Contraction of Muscles, Piles, &c.
C. H. Richards & Co., Sole Proprietors.**STILL ANOTHER!****GENTS.**—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills; and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Bay of Islands.**Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.**
PRICE - 25 CENTS.
may18,3m,2w**ROYAL YEAST**Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker. 10 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour or wholesome bread.
All Grocers sell it.
E. W. GILBERT, MFG. Toronto, Ont. & Chicago, Ill.**THE COLONIST**

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Customs House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.
Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.
Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to**PER S.S. CONSCRIPT****20 BARRELS LARGE CABBAGE**
30 bags Turnips, 1 brl Tallow.
—ALSO—
69 bags Choice Seed Potatoes, consisting of: Early Rose, Prolifics and Snowflakes.**P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE.**

Now landing ex schooner Annie J. McKie, from Cardigan, P. E. Island, and

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.**1900 bus choice EATING & SEED POTATOES.**
Viz: Early Rose, Jackson White, etc.
1521 bushels Heavy Black Oats
37 cases Eggs.
ap26**SHINGLES:****For Sale by P. & L. Tessier,****100 M Cedar and 150 M Pine SHINGLES.**
april22,3fp**TEA.-TEA.**We have received, per steamer Nova Scotian,
10 half-chests CHOICE NEW KAISOU
ap26 **CLIFT, WOOD & CO.****SALT! - SALT!****FOR SALE BY P. & L. Tessier,**
3000 hogsheads CADIZ SALT.
ap23,3i,fp Ex store.**IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER**
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Mfrs of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRAIT CAKE.**THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.**

(ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809)

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER 1888:

I.—CAPITAL	
Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000
II.—FIRE FUND	
Reserve	£1,274,661 10 8
Premium Reserve	362,188 18 6
Balance of profit and loss acc't	67,895 12 6
III.—Life FUND	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888 FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 & 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717 7 1
	£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073 14
	£1,750,866 7

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.
Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.
Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.**GEO. SHEA,**
General Agent for Nfld**The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y, OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.**Assets, January 1st, 1887 \$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1887 \$21,137,179
Insurance in force about \$400,000,000
Policies in force about 130,000**The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.**

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to the Policy-holders; and no other Company has such a COMPREHENSIVE & POLICY

A. S. RUMFEL,
Agent at Newfoundland**LOCAL LEGISLATURE.****The House of Assembly.**

FRIDAY, April 26.

House opened at 4 p.m.

MR. VEITCH—I ask leave to present a petition from the Rev. T. G. Netten and the inhabitants of English Cove and Turk's Gut, asking for a small sum of money to build a road from the English Church and grave yard to the settlement. The petitioners have good cause to ask this house for some assistance when they have only a foot-path to their place of worship and graveyard. The road petitioned for is only about three-quarters of a mile in length, and I trust the government will see its way clear to grant a small sum to make this road. I also ask leave to present a petition from James, Wade and others, of Conception Harbor, asking for the small sum of forty dollars to open a road leading from Colliers road to Rodney's Gullies, where some large farms are being cleared. This road is of very great importance, and I hope the government will soon be in a position to do something for the petitioners. I also beg to present a petition from Joseph Moyses, postmaster of Topsail, asking for an increase of salary. The petitioner only receives the same amount now as when he had only to receive and deliver letters. Since the mails have been sent by train, Mr. Moyses has to travel to and from the station two and three times a week during summer, a distance of two miles, which occupies the principal part of his time; and certainly it is too much to ask this man to perform three times the work for the same wages he received before he had to convey the mails to the railway station. I hope the government will consider this case, and give the petitioner fair wages for the work he performs.**FINANCIAL SECRETARY** presented a petition from the inhabitants of Leading Tickle, district of Willingale, on the subject of a ferry.
MR. WATSON—I beg leave to present a petition of a very interesting and important character. It has been entrusted to me by the leading residents of Heart's Content and the south side of Trinity Bay, who pray in this document for the further construction of the present line of railway until it reaches Heart's Content. [Here the petition was read by the clerk.] I do not know, sir, if the occasion for this presentation is an opportune one, in view of the discussion on the larger measure of railway extension, which is said to be imminent, and can only hope that it will be received with favor; but inasmuch as it has been a burning question with the petitioners during the past year; that it has been fully discussed and decided upon, and found to be feasible; that, further, it will conduce to the increase of travel and trade between St. John's and the bays of Bonavista and Trinity in general, in addition to the south side of Trinity Bay, in particular; that, which is of great importance, it is within the means of the colony, and will immediately begin to yield substantial returns. We conceive that this house will give their usual generous consideration to the request, and not oppose it unless for good and substantial reasons. I submit, sir, that there are many points of recommendation in this project, as the house will see. It is the natural completion of the existing line. It aims at a policy similar to that followed by the Placentia connection, inasmuch as it brings into touch with St. John's localities which cannot connect except by lengthy and tedious trips around headlands, and so on. In Conception Bay, the effect of having to travel by railway has been, in most cases, to make the route a longer one than it was before; but the great merit of the Placentia road, and the project now submitted to you, is that it materially lessens the distance to be travelled over. The trade of Heart's Content, as is well known, is a considerable one. The population of this one harbor is between one and two thousand, and the shore is increasing in residents yearly. The large staff connected with the Cable Company do a large trade with St. John's, all of which, it is safe to say, would be by rail, if possible. I question if any one harbor in the Island contributes more to the exchequer, in proportion to its population, than Heart's Content. The professional gentlemen living there are in the receipt of good salaries which, being spent in the colony, are a material aid to the general fund. Besides this, the fishing interests are expanding, notably the banking industry, which has grown in the harbors on the south side of Trinity Bay in common with the other parts of the colony. The reason why the residents of these localities do not visit us oftener is because the hardship and inconvenience of land travel, by wagon or on foot, to connect with the railway, acts as a deterrent. As for water travel, it is of course out of the question, the coastal boats not coming up the Bay further than Old Pelican and Trinity. Heart's Content, at present, I may inform the house, is fully sixteen miles from the present terminus. At Harbor Grace and the other harbors, of course, so much further. Many of the passengers by the present line of railway do not belong to Harbor Grace, but to settlements adjacent thereto, and in like manner, many people other than the residents of Heart's Content will patronize the railway. Not only this, but as indicated in the petition, it would be easy and quite feasible to aid the travel of people to and from Bonavista Bay and the north side of Trinity Bay by means of this connection. A steamer running on the same line as the Hercules at Placentia could tap Bonavista Bay from Shoal Harbor or Georges Brook at Random, and also Trinity, Catalina, and Bonavista, by way of Trinity on alternate or specified days. There can be no doubt that these important settlements will always be thickly populated and that whilst the formation of an agricultural population in the interior is as yet in theory and in numbers, an unknown quantity, the fishery interests will always insure the bulk of our people living in fishing places such as these. And there can be no doubt that if the people living in these populous harbors want to visit the capital by rail, they will do so with much more ease and convenience by way of Heart's Content than by an overland connection with the contemplated

main line to Green Bay, the trunk of which will not go within thirty to fifty miles of their homes. The petitioners argue that they deserve the support of the representatives of Bonavista Bay, and also, those of Carbonara and even those of the western districts now served by the Placentia branch. Some members of this house have indicated their belief in railroad extension by saying they will vote for it to go anywhere. It is too much to expect that the whole house will commit themselves to this extent. The gentlemen who have signed this petition, and we, the representatives of the district of Trinity Bay, beg to submit this proposition to a house always ready to aid in the advancement of the whole or any part of the colony. I shall be glad to hear the views of hon. members on the subject. It is too important to be shelved by merely laying the petition on the table, and I am confident that it will commend itself to the careful consideration and sympathy of this assembly. In this spirit, sir, I move that this petition be received.

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS—I regret that I am unable to give my support to the petition. My view of railway matters is that we should not build branch lines until the main line has been completed, and consider that the railway to the northward should have been finished before even the Placentia line had been taken in hand. I should be very glad to see the Heart's Content branch built, but not until the main line to Hall's Bay had been constructed. The hon. member has endeavored to show that the northward, at least, so far as Bonavista and the whole of Trinity Bay, would be benefitted by a railway to Heart's Content. This is impossible, as Heart's Content is shut off from the northward for about three months out of the year; the only people who would be benefitted would therefore, be those of Heart's Content and the adjoining settlements. What was wanted in the first place was a railway to Hall's Bay, and until that has been given to us I shall support no petition praying for a branch railway.**HON. THE PREMIER**—I am very familiar with the subject matter of this petition, having, in compliance with an invitation, attended an important meeting held a short time since at Heart's Content when this whole matter was fully discussed. As I then explained to my constituents, I considered it my duty to regard this matter altogether from the standpoint as to how it would affect the interest of the whole country generally, and to act for what I conceive to be the best of the whole country. If I were a resident of Heart's Content, I should undoubtedly be a warm supporter of this project, and even though we may not see our way to complying with this petition at the present time, our sympathies must go to a great extent to the people of Heart's Content. Heart's Content is a place of exceptional importance from the fact that it is the point where the cables of the old and new worlds meet and through it continually passes the vast stream of communication that flows between Europe and America. The telegraph staff constitutes, in itself, an important community, creating a considerable trade, and adding very largely to the public revenue. Heart's Content is of sufficient importance to deserve special consideration at our hands; but, as has been pointed out by my hon. colleague, a line of railway there would not be of merely local benefit, but if a bay steamer were placed to connect with the railway at Heart's Content, the whole of Trinity Bay and the principal portions of Bonavista Bay would be able to avail of the advantages of such a railway. I could not bind myself to give my adhesion to the proposal to build a railway to Heart's Content if it were to militate against the construction of the main line to the Northward. I feel bound to give my adhesion to the measure of railway extension which would give the greatest benefit to the greatest number. But I believe that one result of the extension of the main line would be the construction of branch lines, and doubtless the Heart's Content branch would be one of the first branch lines to be constructed, as there are few, if any, places where a branch line could be built with greater advantage than the one now asked for.**MR. MORINE**—I am glad to see such a change in the views of the honorable the Chairman of the Board of Works. When we introduced an amendment to the construction of the Placentia line of railway, he did not then say that he was opposed to the building of branches before the line to Hall's Bay was completed. He now, however, says that he did not believe in the vote that he gave on that occasion. Probably, now that we are on the eve of a general election he feels it necessary to change his views and become an out and out railway man, to the northward, which was the policy that we advocated when the Placentia branch was proposed. I entirely agree with the hon. Premier that no branch line should be built until the main line to the Northward shall have been finished, the object being to do the greatest good to the greatest number. I, also, agree that Heart's Content is a most important place and that it would have a very good claim for consideration after the main line had been completed. It must, however, be borne in mind that it is only a section of the country, and that there are other branches, too, that might be built which would equally beneficial to the people of Trinity and Bonavista. I should like to see the line extended to such places, but I would not ask for such a concession until the main line has been completed. The interest of the whole country demanded that the line to Hall's Bay should be completed, and the promise of this legislature has been given to carry out the work. Before sitting down, I wish to impress upon the mind of the government the necessity of completing the line to Carbonara this summer, and I hope to see, when the general election comes on, that the candidates for this important place will be able to go there by train.**MR. PARSONS** presented a petition from several of the residents of Torbay, Logybay and other places asking that an increased duty may be placed upon the importation of butterine. (At the request of Mr. Parsons the petition was read.) He said the petitioners were in the habit of selling milk to the butterine factory in St. John's, on which they made considerable profit; but, that, owing to the large importation of oleo from the United

States, it was found that it would not pay to manufacture the article here any longer, and the factory was about to be closed. This, they contended, would be a considerable loss to them in depriving them of the profit they made on the sale of their milk. They, therefore, prayed that a tax may be placed upon the imported article. The petition was signed by the clergyman of the place and quite a number of farmers, and in giving the petition his earnest support he hoped the government would give its prayer their best consideration.

Mr. O'MARA—I have much pleasure in supporting this petition, which I may observe is signed by one hundred and fifty persons engaged in the farming business of the country, many of whom commenced their labors on a small scale, but owing to the profit made by them in the sale of milk to the factory, they have been enabled to considerably increase their stock. Since the establishment of the factory it has spent \$15,000 in the purchase of milk \$7,000 in the purchase of timber for the making of tubs, \$1,000 for ice, in all \$27,000 distributed amongst the people. The petitioners say that the operations of the factory are considerably interfered with by the large importation of oleo from the United States, and they ask that the revenue act be so altered that an additional tax of one dollar be placed on every hundred pounds of the imported article. The duty at the present time, is only two dollars on the hundred pounds. If the protection asked for be not given the factory will be obliged to close down. When the factory was first established here it was found impossible to carry out the object owing to the scarcity of milk and cows had to be imported. The petitioners then took an interest in the matter by getting cows, and they found the sale of the milk so remunerative that within a short time they were able to increase their stock. There are over three hundred families disposing of milk to the factory, in all about two thousand persons, and if the factory be closed, these people will feel the loss to a considerable extent. The butterine that is made in St. John's is equal, if not, superior to the imported article. Those who object to its use do so, I may say, without having good cause for that objection, for I find in an article in the "Century Magazine," on the subject that oleo is said to be wholesome, possessing no deleterious particles, and that so far as its nutritious properties are concerned, there is only one per cent difference between it and the butter. I hope, then, that the hon. Receiver General will take the matter into his consideration, and give that protection to this industry which is so earnestly prayed for by the petitioners.

Mr. BRADSHAW said he felt it incumbent upon him to oppose the prayer of this petition. It was a well known fact that St. John's was one of the best of markets for produce and these petitioners should utilize the milk instead of disposing of it to the butterine factory. He did not think the placing of one cent more per pound upon oleo would in any way interfere with its importation. He would like to see the farmers make better use of their milk than selling it for such a purpose.

Mr. GREENE—I have much pleasure in supporting this petition. It is solem that the Receiver General has the opportunity of imposing a popular tax, that he should be thankful that the suggestion comes to him from this side of the house. I regret that the revenue bill has already passed this house, for if it had not, I am sure the Receiver General would have been happy to accede to the request of petitioners. This is a new industry, one which gives a large amount of employment to our people. I hope that in the near future the Receiver General will see his way clear to impose such a duty as will enable the local manufacturer to profitably compete with foreign competitors.

Mr. EMERSON—Though I shall never be a protectionist, I believe that new and promising industries should be encouraged at their initiation. Farming is one which at this time seems conspicuously deserving of legislative protection. I, therefore, support the prayer of this petition.

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL—This petition comes at an inopportune time before this house for its consideration, when the Revenue Bill has already passed out of our hands and is in charge of another branch of the legislature. Nothing could, therefore, be done this session to meet the desires of the petitioners. But I confess I am not persuaded of the desirability of imposing this increased duty upon imported butterine. It would not, I believe, effect the petitioners so beneficially as they believe it would; for it is a fact that no where in the world can higher prices be realized for milk and butter, and other farm produce, than in St. John's. Even then if these factories should have to close, which there seems no reason to fear, for they have paid very well up to the present time, there still remains a profitable market for all the farm produce petitioners have to sell. But, assuming that these factories need protection in order to keep them in existence, I cannot see that the advantage derived by the proprietors of these factories and by those who supply them with milk, should weigh with us in opposition to the interest of the large number of people who now get a very fair article of consumption at a very reasonable rate, which would be materially increased if this duty were imposed. Our local factories in the past have not had to complain much of foreign competition. This season, however, there was an increase in the importation of butterine. But if our local factories should be unable to supply this article, which is only an imitation of butter, at a reasonable price it is only right that we should permit the imported article to be admitted at such a rate as would permit it to be sold cheaply to those consumers who cannot afford to buy pure butter.

Whilst the youngest son of the late Charles Dickens has entered upon parliamentary life at the antipodes, his second son, Mr. H. F. Dickens, a well-known member of the Bar, has been invited to enter upon political life in his own county of Kent. He was requested to allow his name to be put before the Liberal Council of the city of Rochester, but his reply was that until he wore a silk gown as Q.C. he would not seek parliamentary honors. There is little doubt that he would have made a good fight at Rochester.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1889

"THE SUNDAY SEALING BILL."

Tail of an Election Kite Cut.

Mr. Morine's Sealing Bill was before the house again last night, and was generally "sat" upon. The committee rose without reporting, so the greater part of two days were spent in discussing the difference between "Tweedle dum and Tweedle dee." Toward the close of the debate, a passage of arms took place between Mr. Bond and Mr. Morine, in which the former had the best of it in his contention that a resolution proposed by the latter would encourage Sunday-seal-killing. Mr. Rolfe, in a few pointed remarks took the same view of the matter; and when a division was taken a large majority decided against Mr. Morine.

We must admit he took his defeat good humoredly; declaring that the defeat of the bill would serve him amongst his constituents, just as well, as if he had succeeded. The good people of Bonavista Bay, in Mr. Morine's estimation, are nothard to please.

Diphtheria and Its Cure.

This much dreaded affection is an independent, acute, specific, infectious and contagious disease, involving the mucous surfaces of the throat and nasal passages, and often extending to all the adjacent mucous membranes. This disease is often epidemic and frequently is endemic in certain places and attacks persons of all ages, sexes and conditions in life.

The aetiology or causes of diphtheria are numerous. While the disease itself is not hereditary, yet a child of low vitality and of scrofula habits is much more likely to have it than one who is of a strong and healthy constitution. Unfavorable sanitary surroundings, a lack of proper and sufficient food, insufficient clothing and frequent exposure to the wet and cold are among the predisposing causes of this disease. Diphtheria is most common between the ages of two and ten. It is quite rare after thirty; but there are times, especially during epidemics, when it attacks people of all ages from infancy to old age.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of diphtheria are both general and local. During the first day or two there is a feeling of languor and prostration, with pains in the back and limbs and some headache. Subsequently there is soreness of the throat and the angles of the jaw, together with difficulty in swallowing. As these symptoms increase there is more or less chilliness, followed by fever, and soon the fauces are seen to be red and swollen, the tonsils and uvula are enlarged and covered with the diphtheritic deposit. The presence of this "false membrane" always clearly defines the disease. Occasionally many of these symptoms are wanting and the first indication that anything is wrong is a well defined appearance of the disease. Such cases are usually of a more malignant type and consequently more apt to be fatal. The duration is from seven to fourteen days, although severe cases may have a fatal termination in from forty-eight hours to four days.

Treatment.—The treatment of this disease should be prompt, energetic and persistent. Medical aid should, in every case, at once be summoned. The basis of treatment in both hygienic and medicinal. Isolation of all those not absolutely obliged to assist in the care of the patient is imperative; especially is this true of young children. The air of the room should be kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees to 73 degrees and as pure as it can be by steady, constant ventilation. Some one or more of the best disinfectants should be employed freely. All cloths and in fact everything that can possibly be spared should be burned after they are used. The air of the room should also be kept moist. Local applications and medicines which are ordered by the physician should be used at the time and manner which he directs. We should impress this upon the attention of all who have the nursing of patients ill with diphtheria. The diet should be plain, but nourishing. It is very important to keep up the strength, and patients should be urged to take nourishment at regular intervals, even though they do not want it.

Do not relax the treatment until you are sure that all tendency to the formation of "false membrane," is overcome. After the disease is passed patients should take special care to tone up the system and bring about as soon as possible a normal and healthy condition of the body. Remember that diphtheria is a poison disease acting primarily upon the whole system, and it is therefore necessary to fortify the body against subsequent attacks.

Diphtheria is liable to be followed by important sequelae, principally of the nervous system. These often postpone complete recovery for several weeks, but are rarely fatal.

D. N. PATTERSON, M.D.

THE HARBOR GRACE EPIDEMIC.

Negligence of Officials

A Disgraceful Hospital.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow me space in the columns of your valuable journal, to draw attention to a few significant and important facts in connection with the small-pox patients and the attention they receive. Let it be understood that I am now stating plain facts. First, I would ask what does the government, particularly our representatives, intend doing with us? Is it possible that they have so far forgotten the census returns as not to be in a position to form some idea of the population of this district, and Harbor Grace proper especially? Why, Mr. Editor, our two doctors are supposed to be in the following places simultaneously: Harbor Grace, Southside, Bryant's Cove, Island Cove, Spaniard's Bay and not long since, Mosquito, besides other places. The doctors deserve every credit for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties, and consequently they have the sympathy of the community. Perhaps, who knows, it may be that our worthy representatives are under a delusion, at least on the crust it appears so, for they will ascertain on close observation and examination, that our doctors are not on wires, neither are they driven by electricity. Now, a word in regard to the work they have to do: a point, in fact Carbonar, a much smaller town, with no extra sickness (at any rate nothing like small-pox) has, I understand, no less than four doctors, while Harbor Grace, a much larger town with an extraordinary epidemic, small-pox, together with diphtheria and their usual patients to attend to, separate from the places mentioned above, has but two doctors. In view of all this, why did not our representatives send on the government doctor at St. John's, or if not convenient, some other who could assist the doctors here, for, in my opinion, the sickness at the hospital is of such a nature that it would be no blunder to have a doctor always in attendance, apart from outside patients, especially out of the town. I do not intend lauding our representatives to the skies, far from it, for their prompt action in the matter; but I merely ask them this question: Can they deny that the hospital in this, the second city, has been closed up for three years, neither aired, cleansed or attended to in other respects during that time, with one to look after it or keep it in readiness in case of an emergency? No! they cannot deny it. When the small-pox broke out, the hospital was immediately opened, and not for years before, when it should have been seen to all the time. The government, I presume, have been too busy over the municipal and manhood suffrage bills; but had they passed the latter, fall flogged, I am doubtful if they would have gained the much-desired end; while over here we have a district suffrage bill, in the shape of small-pox, which, strange to assert, our members have not yet introduced, with the view of amending it. Had they sent a doctor or two, in the shape of reinforcement, in the first place, the matter would, today, in my opinion present a different aspect to what it does just now. It was impossible for two doctors to be everywhere; and, besides, the expense would be very little in the difference, for nurses had to be secured.

In a late issue of your paper I noticed a letter from Dr. Martin of this town, contradicting assertions previously made by your correspondents, "Gar" and "Citizen," as "wrong in every particular." One day the doctor pronounced a person down with small pox, and the next, subsequently denies a letter stating such as "wrong in every particular." In reading the doctor's letter, I was very much surprised at his declaration that the previous communication was "wrong in every particular," in view of the fact that "Citizen" stated clearly and unmistakably that there were two more cases of small pox, and still we are confronted with the assertion that the letter was "wrong in every particular." A bright, doctor, so much for the authority we have it on. For one fact, "Citizen" stated distinctly that there were two more cases of small pox, etc., this, of course, together with all the rest in the letter the doctor designated as false, thereby making a flat contradiction. Perhaps he would not mind telling us what the sickness actually was.

I also notice that the doctors are defending one Jonathan Webber, the person who has charge of the ambulance for conveying the sick. But, Mr. Editor, your correspondents denounced the conduct of this individual, and you will be surprised to hear that the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Supreme Court, protested strongly against his conduct, thereby substantiating the statements of your correspondents, on the best of authority. We shall probably hear from your able correspondents "Gar" and "Citizen" in due time.

As regards the man Webber, why, sir, no later than Monday last, while on his way to Bryant's Cove, he drove up Harvey-street and then down Victoria-street, the centre of the town,

where there was no occasion whatever to go, thickly populated as it is. Prior to the transaction, the children were dispersing from school and I heard, with the greatest disgust and contempt, the most uncalled for language, together with the worse exhibition of swearing, that I ever witnessed. Such conduct demands the attention of the authorities, and should be immediately censured. This is a place where public opinion is entirely prohibited from expressing itself, and were it not for the St. John's press, we would be at a loss what to do, and every support to them accordingly.

Yours, in regimentale,

JACK BLUNT.

Harbor Grace, May 1, 1889.

"THE TWO CHIEFS OF DUNBOY."

Mr. Froude Puts Ireland in a Novel.

Mr. James Anthony Froude has written a novel with the above name, and sub-called "An Irish Romance of the Last Century." Mr. Froude is a celebrated historian, with a remarkable aptitude for inaccuracies, and well known for the intensity of his opinions upon Ireland—opinions which hitherto have been, to some degree, kept in check by the severity of history, but now burst forth free and unrestrained in the guise of romance. Mr. Froude, some years ago, suffered very severely at the hands of Father Burke, on account of his too candid expression of opinion upon Irish affairs. Many of those same opinions have been woven into his romance, showing that the learned historian had been merely punished and not convinced by the eloquent divine. The "Pall Mall Gazette" said it was unkind of the critics to refer to "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy" as Mr. Froude's new romance, as many people would be inclined to ask which was his old romance—the "Biography of Carlyle" or "Julius Caesar." The "Daily News" also remarked that the trouble with Mr. Froude was, that his history contained too much fiction and his fiction too much history. One of the chiefs of Dunboy is an Englishman—Colonel Goring; the other chief is an Irishman—Morty O'Sullivan. The former is the landlord, working and striving for the good of the peasantry, spending his time building churches and holding service, and again hanging smugglers and evicting tenants,—an admirable character, half Robert Emmet, half Oliver Cromwell. The latter is an exile, an officer in nearly all the continental services, a smuggler, a captain of a French privateer, and finally a buccaneer, the terror of the seas, and sworn foe of the Saxon—all in the orthodox style. The natural end of the reforming landlord was to be shot; that of the buccaneer, to be hanged, and the accomplishment of those objects appears to be the sole aim of the novel. For some reason, however, the author decided that it would be better if the buccaneer, instead of being hanged, were shot while attempting to escape, and so it transpired. There is very little in the novel but bigotry and slander, and as an instance of the manner in which he refers to the English treatment of Ireland, we shall merely state the following: English law placed a prohibitive duty upon Irish blankets and broadcloth, and compelled the sale of all Irish wool (at the time the text in the world) in England only. Mr. Froude refers to this as "an unfortunate commercial policy." France was willing to pay three or four times as much for the wool as England; Irishmen often broke the law and exported wool to France. Mr. Froude says, "Irish lawlessness for once had justice on its side." The most fervent prayer uttered for the country by the landlord Colonel Goring is: "God help Ireland! God help us all, and send us another Oliver." Another Cromwell seems to be Mr. Froude's sole remedy for Irish wrongs, Cromwell is the hero of Mr. Froude's hero who "had come too late, the spirit of the Cromwellians had died out of the land and was not to be revived by a single enthusiast." In this worn out, laudible age of ours, perhaps the nearest approach to a Cromwell we shall ever see is a Balfour, who after all ought to satisfy, even Mr. Froude. The "Philadelphia Times," speaking of this book, says:—"It is a cry for blood voiced in the apparently innocent language of romance. It is an argument for the annihilation of a nation—of a race." * * * Upon the Irish question Mr. Froude is so completely a madman that he utterly discredits civilization, whether it is English or Irish, and Christianity whether it is Protestant or Roman Catholic. If we look upon the "Two Chiefs of Dunboy" merely as a novel, there is but one conclusion to be arrived at, namely: that it is dull and uninteresting. The plot, if plot it may be called, is hackneyed and decidedly weak. The buccaneering and smuggling are commonplace, even as regards description. The characters are not remarkable for originality, and are more or less the stock characters of every Irish novel. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said that every man has the material for and ought to be able to write one novel. As Mr. Froude is now over seventy years of age, perhaps, we must consider him a brilliant exception to this rule.

THE HOLY LAND.

His Holiness Leo XIII, in the brief *Salvatoris*, given in favor of the Sacred Shrines of Palestine, ordained that a collection be taken up in every diocese or Vicariate in Christendom, on or about Good Friday. This decree binds under obedience to the supreme authority of the church. Large sums are not expected from individuals. All who contribute towards this great charity, participate in the spiritual advantages which flow from the pious exercises, masses, prayers and fasts of the Franciscans in Palestine, and of the innumerable Christian pilgrims who visit the land consecrated by the footprints of the Incarnate Son of God.

Last year twenty thousand masses, were celebrated, in the most august sanctuaries in the world, for those who enable the zealous Religious to preserve and adorn the sacred places in Palestine.

So far back as July, 1778, the Supreme Pontiff, Pius VI. renewed all the Papal privileges of his predecessors.

During the Crusades, the chivalry and faith of hundreds of thousands were aroused in the defence of the Cradle of Christianity. Now, Christians, all the world over, are invited to co-operate by some small alms towards the preservation of, at least, the chief spots hallowed by the Redeemer of Mankind.

We understand that owing to the many calls on the liberality of the Catholics of Newfoundland, no pressure at all was put on the Faithful, by the Ordinary of this Diocese. Nothing but the command of the Pope on the one side, and the immense favors from the Treasury of the Church granted to all subscribers, on the other, encouraged the Bishop to call attention to this collection, which so far is a success.

FISH AT THE COVES.

Until such time as either the City Council or some enterprising individual shall establish a regular fish market in St. John's, an effort should be made to improve the stands at the coves, where fish are exposed for sale during the summer season. One of the worst features of the present way is the washing of fish in the water of the coves, into which the sewage of the town is emptied. An observing gentleman suggests that stands might be erected cheaply with a zinc covering to protect the fish for sale from the weather, with marble slabs, on which they could be placed. A dripping stream of water, into a trough, could be easily arranged from our water supply, into which fish could be washed. We commend this suggestion to our civic authorities, more particularly as the cost would be small.

NEW COMIC OPERA.

"Doris" Succeeds "Dorothy."

A London despatch to the New York "Herald" says that the new comedy opera "Doris," was successfully launched on the evening of the 21st at the Lyric Theatre. Although far more scholarly and musical, and possessing many songs and concerted pieces of great beauty and melody, "Doris" will not be to the public what "Dorothy" was. The music is undoubtedly finer, but the essential quality of tunefulness is not nearly so strongly developed as in the work which has just concluded its career of close on a thousand nights.

On reviewing the whole score there was no doubt from a musical point of view that "Doris" marks an advance on "Dorothy." It must be seen more than once, when the music will be thoroughly appreciated. That it will grow on one is undoubted.

As to the story, there is none, or, at least, very little plot, and that is most incomprehensible and totally inconsequential. It deals with the love troubles of two couples in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Miss Annie Allen, in the title role, sang excellently and acted with nerve. The mounting was superb, the scenery and costumes more extravagant and tasteful than anything on the stage today. The house was crowded in every part.

The reception of the opera was very favorable. There can be no doubt that "Doris" will meet with an enduring success.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The first fresh codfish appeared in the market today.

Mr. McGibbon, who has made the government an offer to build the railway to Hall's Bay, left here by the steamer Bta and will return by the next Allan boat from Halifax.

DEATHS.

CLARY—At one o'clock, this morning, of diphtheria, Ethel Joseph Clary, aged 1 year; and, at six o'clock, John Sullivan Clary, aged 2 years, beloved children of Richard and Ellen Clary.

FITZGERALD—On May 2nd, of diphtheria, Mary, beloved and only child of Michael and Jane Fitzgerald, aged 10 years.

MANNING—Last evening, of diphtheria, Mary, aged 13 years and 8 months, darling child of Patrick and Mary Ann Manning.

POWER—Last evening, May 3rd, of diphtheric group, Katie, darling daughter of James and Mary Power, aged 9 years.